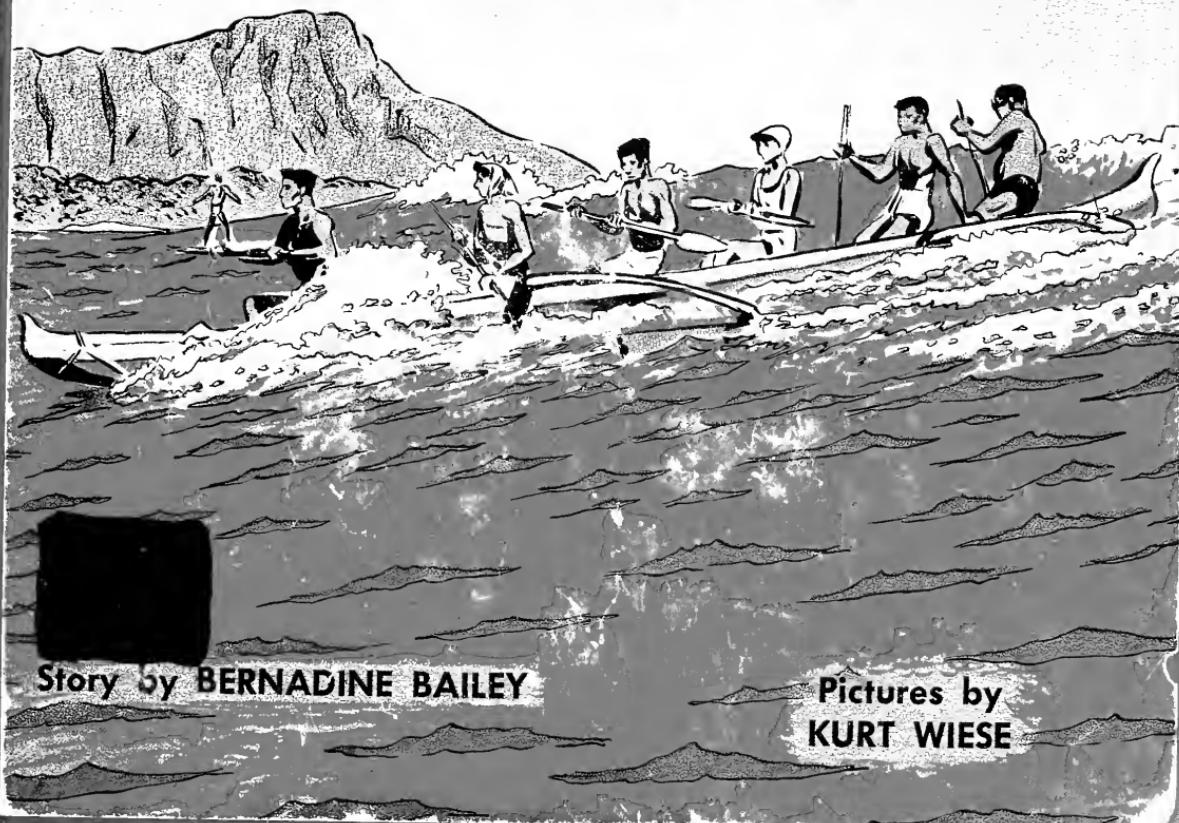


HAWAII



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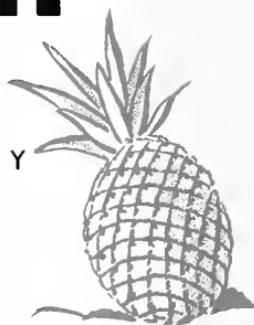
PICTURE BOOK OF

HAWAII



By
BERNADINE BAILEY

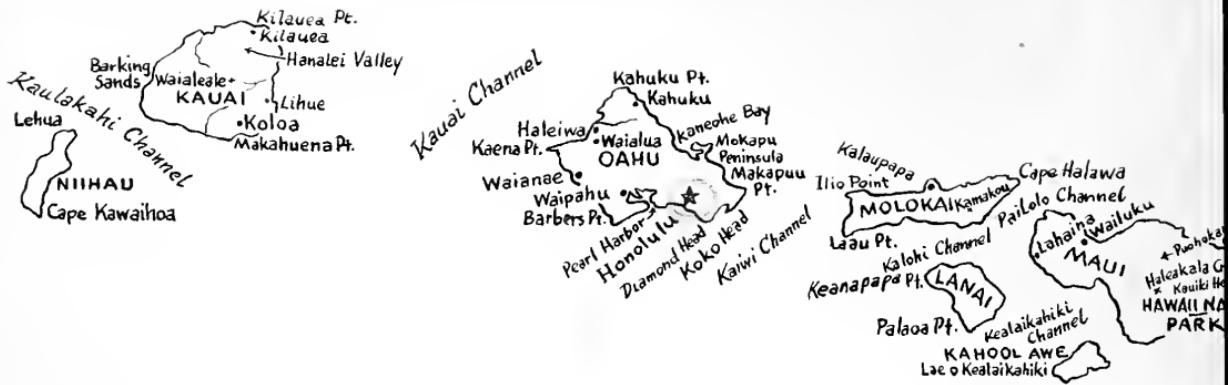
Pictures by
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HAWAII



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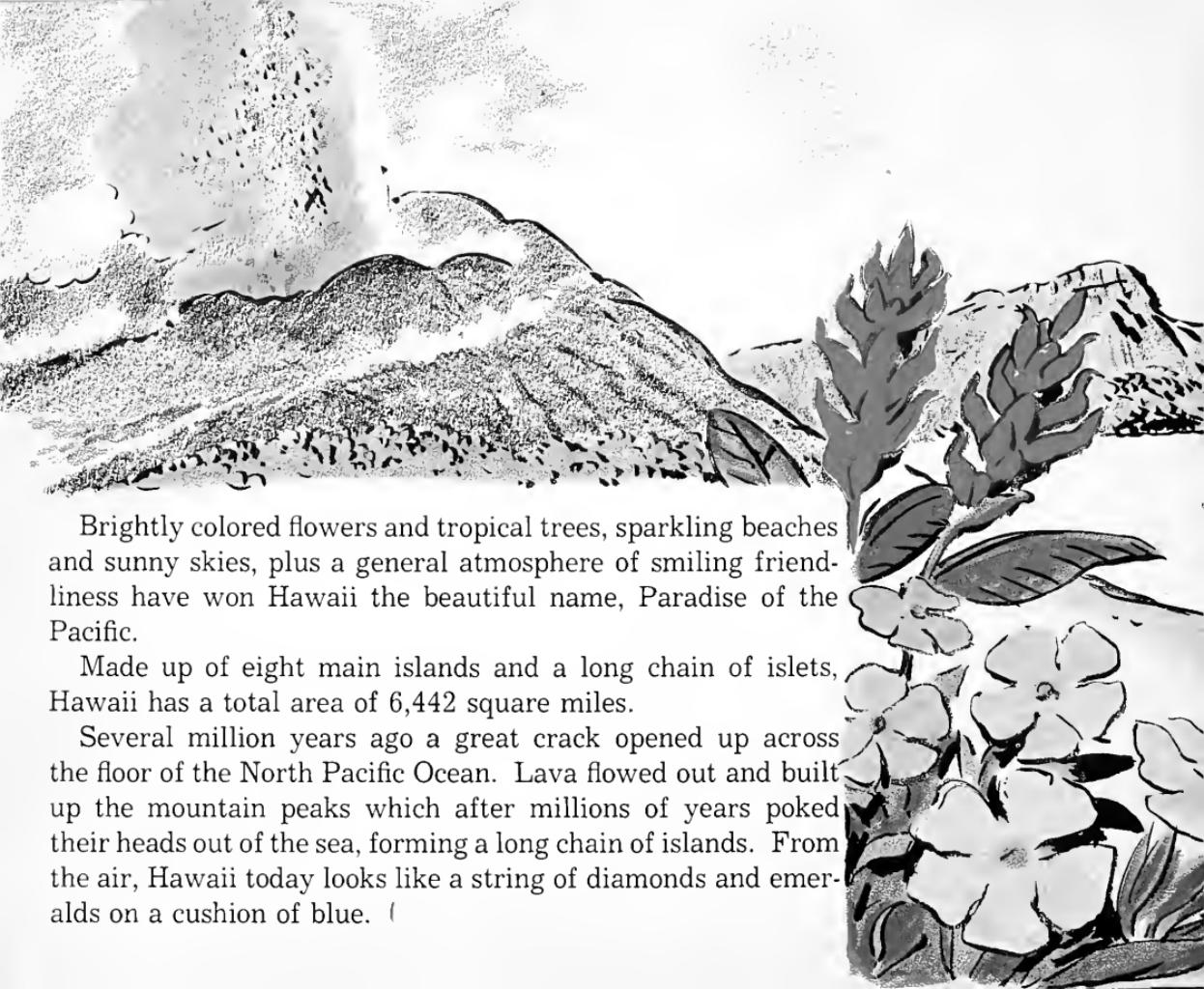
"Aloha!"

Welcome to Hawaii, our newest state! On March 18, 1959, President Eisenhower signed the bill that made Hawaii the fiftieth state of the Union. It had been a territory since 1900.

In the general election held in July, 1959, the people of Hawaii elected William Francis Quinn as their first state governor. Of the eighty-one offices filled at this election, forty-two were won by Hawaiians of Oriental descent.

Our first island state lies 2400 miles southwest of California, just south of the Tropic of Cancer. Hawaii has a mild sunny climate the year around, with the temperature usually in the 70's. The islands are in the path of the gentle northeast trade winds.

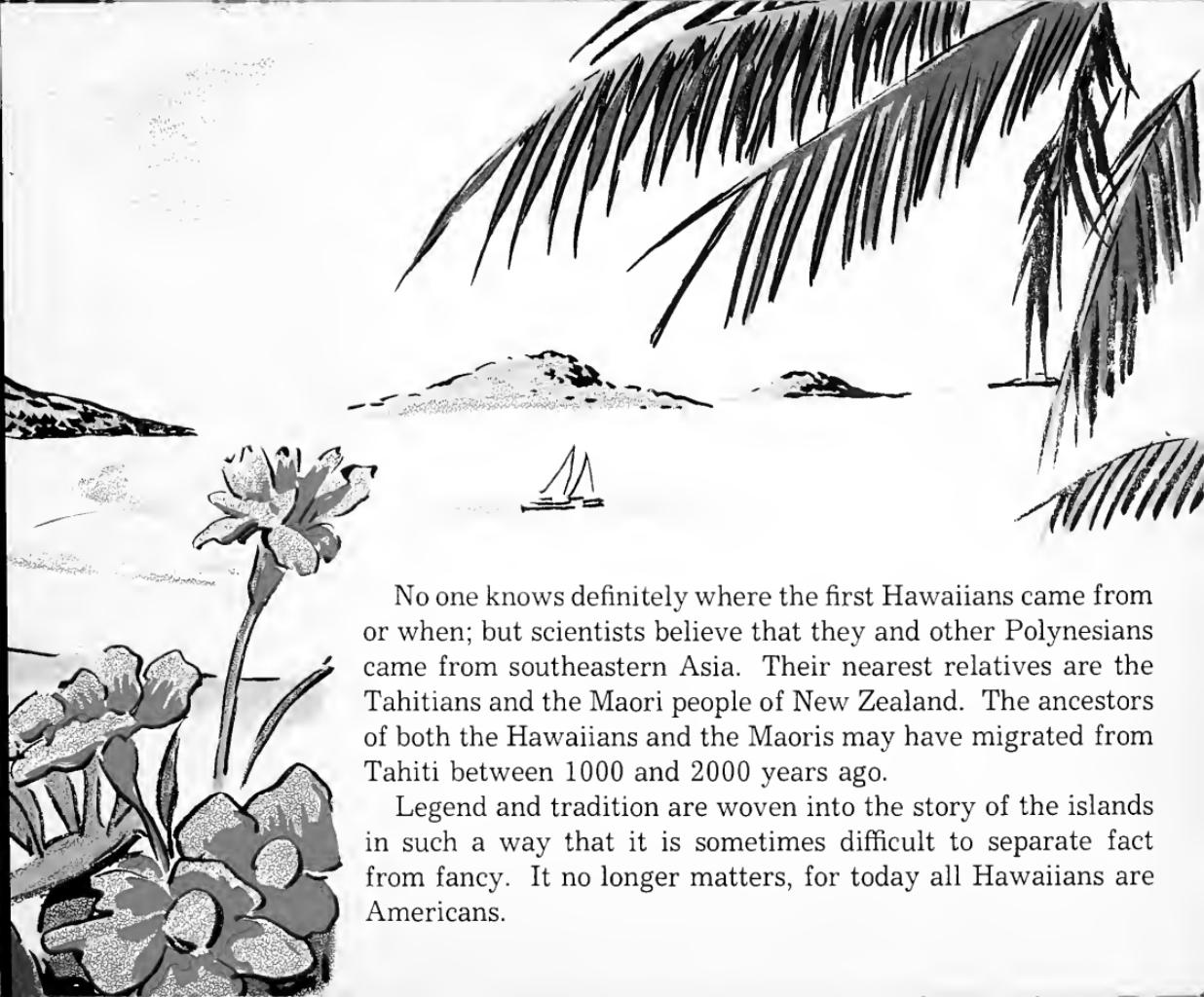
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Brightly colored flowers and tropical trees, sparkling beaches and sunny skies, plus a general atmosphere of smiling friendliness have won Hawaii the beautiful name, Paradise of the Pacific.

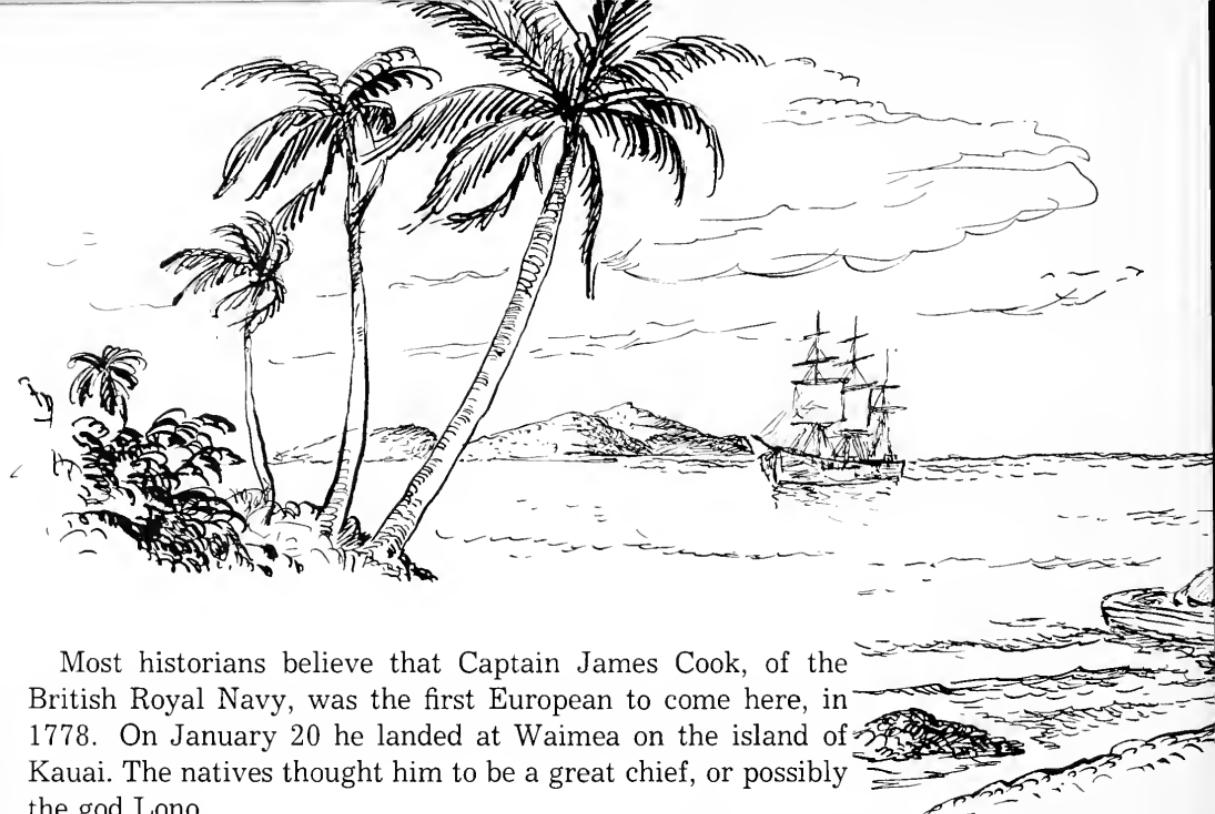
Made up of eight main islands and a long chain of islets, Hawaii has a total area of 6,442 square miles.

Several million years ago a great crack opened up across the floor of the North Pacific Ocean. Lava flowed out and built up the mountain peaks which after millions of years poked their heads out of the sea, forming a long chain of islands. From the air, Hawaii today looks like a string of diamonds and emeralds on a cushion of blue. !



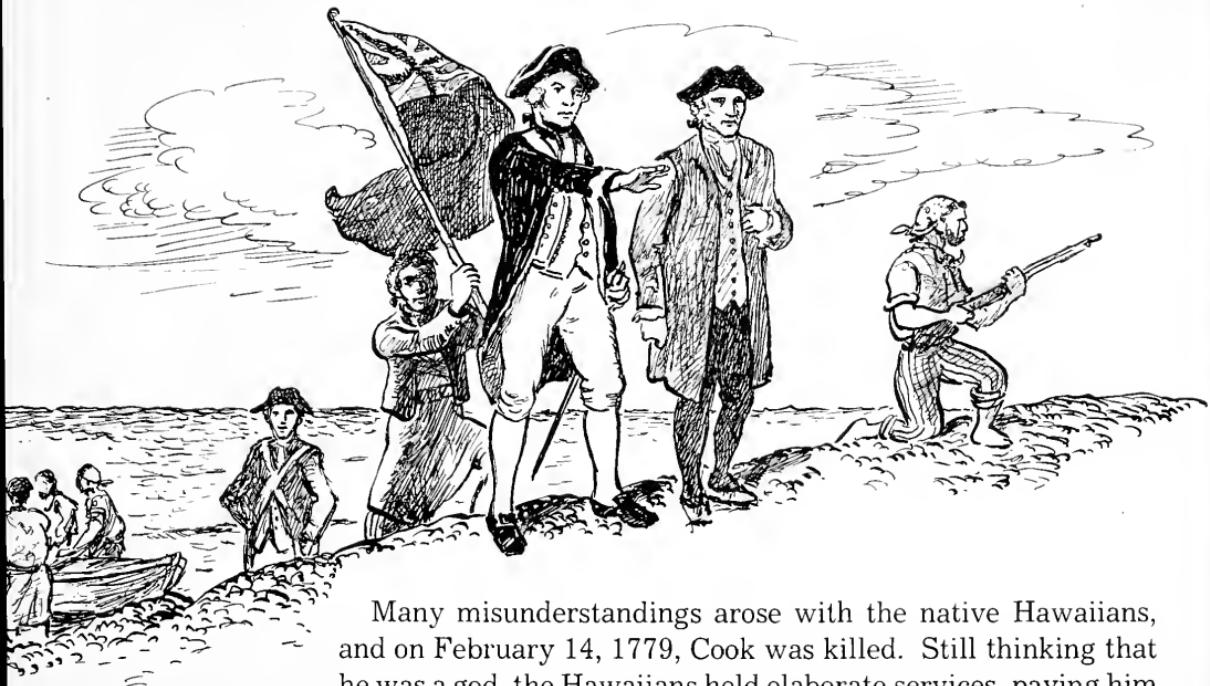
No one knows definitely where the first Hawaiians came from or when; but scientists believe that they and other Polynesians came from southeastern Asia. Their nearest relatives are the Tahitians and the Maori people of New Zealand. The ancestors of both the Hawaiians and the Maoris may have migrated from Tahiti between 1000 and 2000 years ago.

Legend and tradition are woven into the story of the islands in such a way that it is sometimes difficult to separate fact from fancy. It no longer matters, for today all Hawaiians are Americans.



Most historians believe that Captain James Cook, of the British Royal Navy, was the first European to come here, in 1778. On January 20 he landed at Waimea on the island of Kauai. The natives thought him to be a great chief, or possibly the god Lono.

Captain Cook called these the Sandwich Islands, in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. After a year's further exploring in the Pacific, Cook returned and landed on the Kona coast of Hawaii Island.



Many misunderstandings arose with the native Hawaiians, and on February 14, 1779, Cook was killed. Still thinking that he was a god, the Hawaiians held elaborate services, paying him the highest honors they knew.

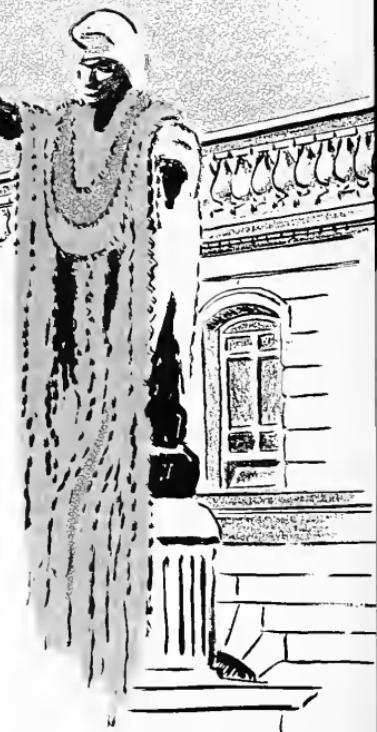
Kamehameha, born on the island of Hawaii probably in 1758, became king of the island in 1782. Through clever tricks and numerous battles, he was finally able to overcome his rivals and in 1810 he became Kamehameha the Great, first King of all the Hawaiian Islands.



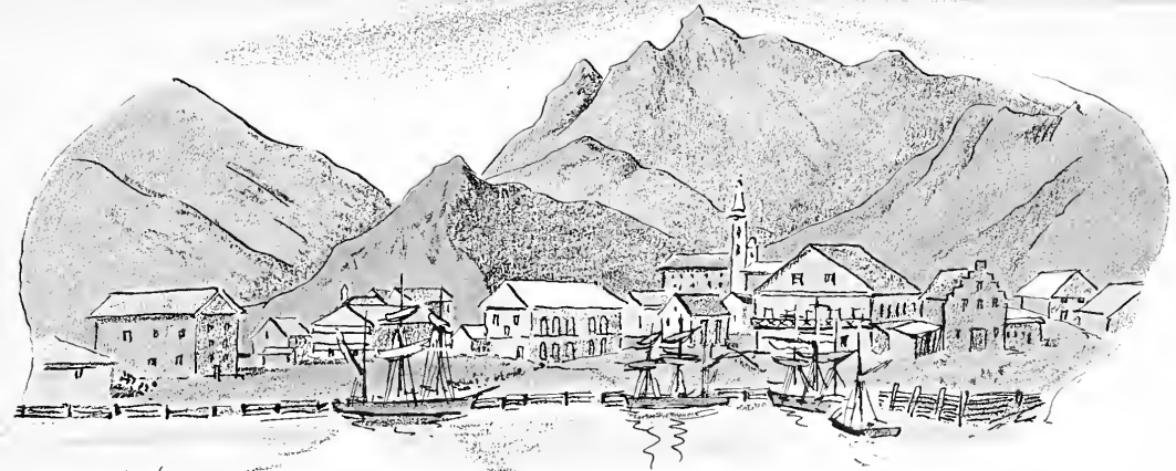
Kamehameha died before schools and Christian churches were introduced but he was a wise ruler who truly helped his subjects. He worked out a simple code of laws, which he forced the people to obey. These laws tried to protect the rights of the weak, an idea that had never before occurred to these island people.

After Kamehameha's death in 1819, Hawaii was ruled in turn by his two sons and two grandsons. Then this royal line came to an end and other high chiefs had to be elected King. Lunalilo ruled only one year; David Kalakaua, from 1874 to 1891. He was followed by his sister who ruled for two years.

Liliuokalani was a strong woman and tried to regain the royal power which had largely been lost by her brother, David Kalakaua, the previous ruler. It was quite impossible. American business interests had become powerful in the islands, and Hawaii was taken over by the United States in 1898 and made a territory in 1900.



STATUE OF
KING KAMEHAMEHA
I

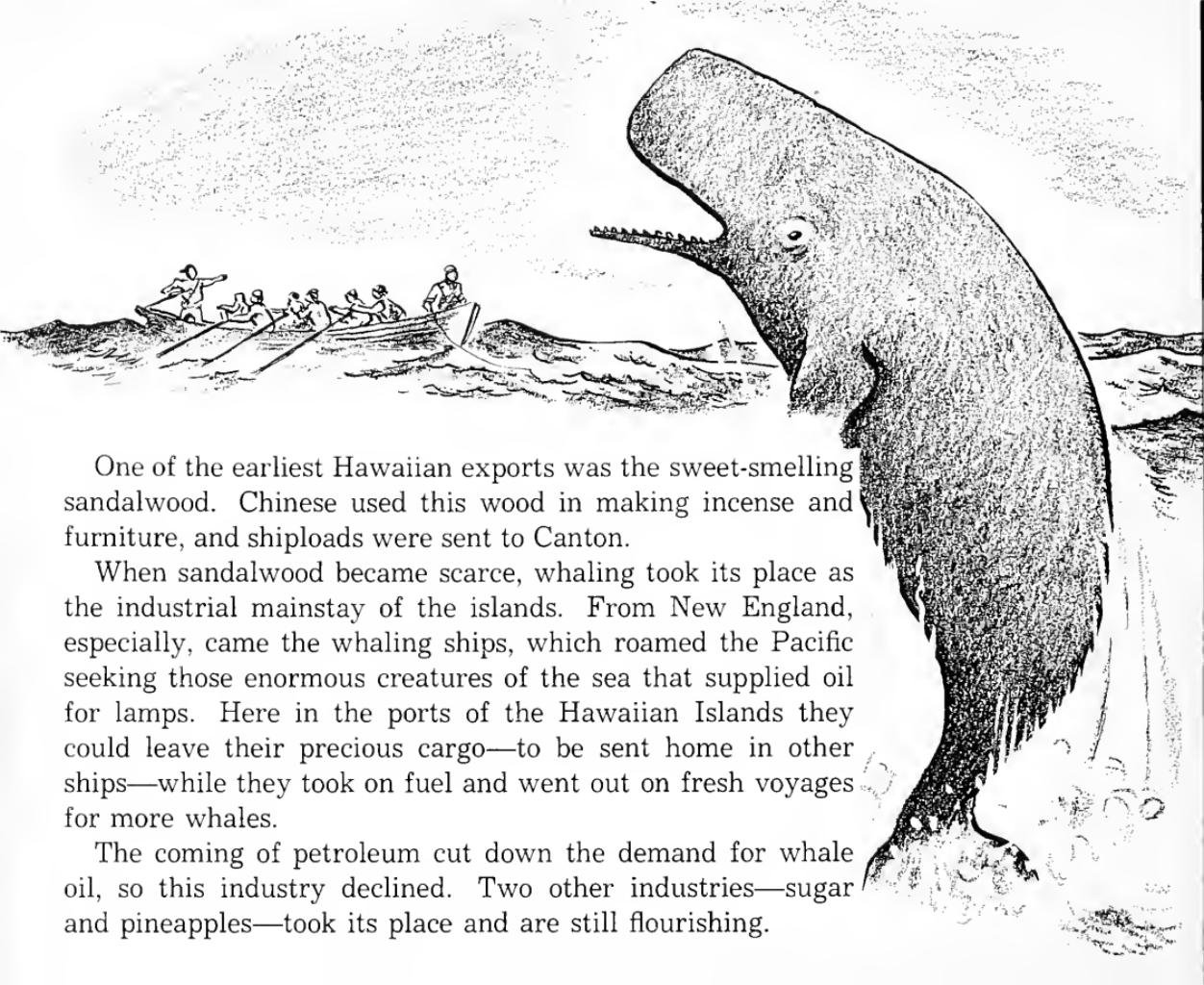


Queen Liliuokalani lived to be almost eighty years old, dying in 1917. Throughout her life, she never gave up the hope of regaining her throne. Among the Hawaiians she is best remembered by her beautiful song, "Aloha Oe."

From the time of Captain Cook on down through the years, the islands were a favorite port of call for ships from all parts of the world.

The Hawaiians did not like to work on plantations. In order to get laborers, workmen and their families were brought in from China, Japan, the Philippines, the Azores and Madeira Islands and Puerto Rico. Their children have received an American education and have intermarried. Today, most Hawaiians are a mixture of several races or nationalities.

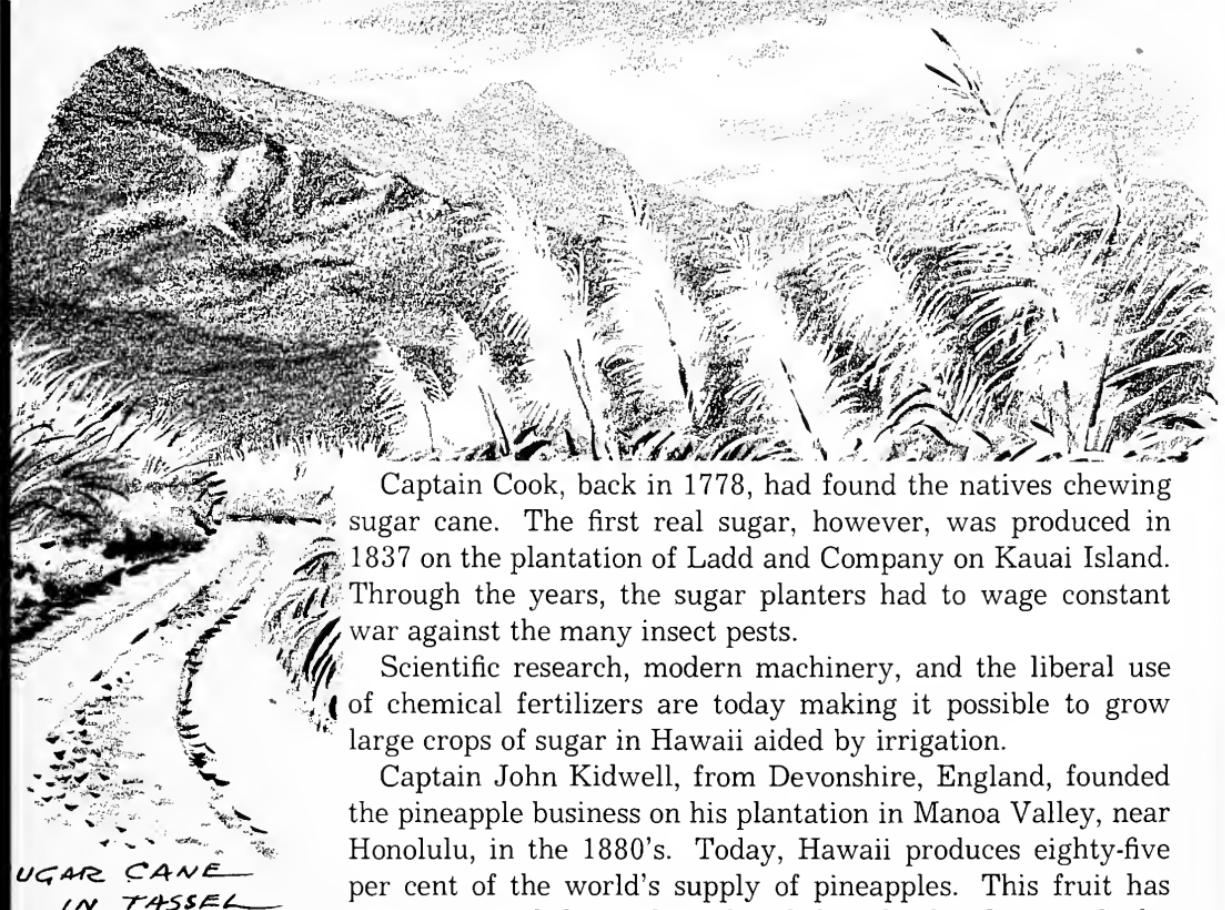
*HONOLULU
IN SAILING DAYS*



One of the earliest Hawaiian exports was the sweet-smelling sandalwood. Chinese used this wood in making incense and furniture, and shiploads were sent to Canton.

When sandalwood became scarce, whaling took its place as the industrial mainstay of the islands. From New England, especially, came the whaling ships, which roamed the Pacific seeking those enormous creatures of the sea that supplied oil for lamps. Here in the ports of the Hawaiian Islands they could leave their precious cargo—to be sent home in other ships—while they took on fuel and went out on fresh voyages for more whales.

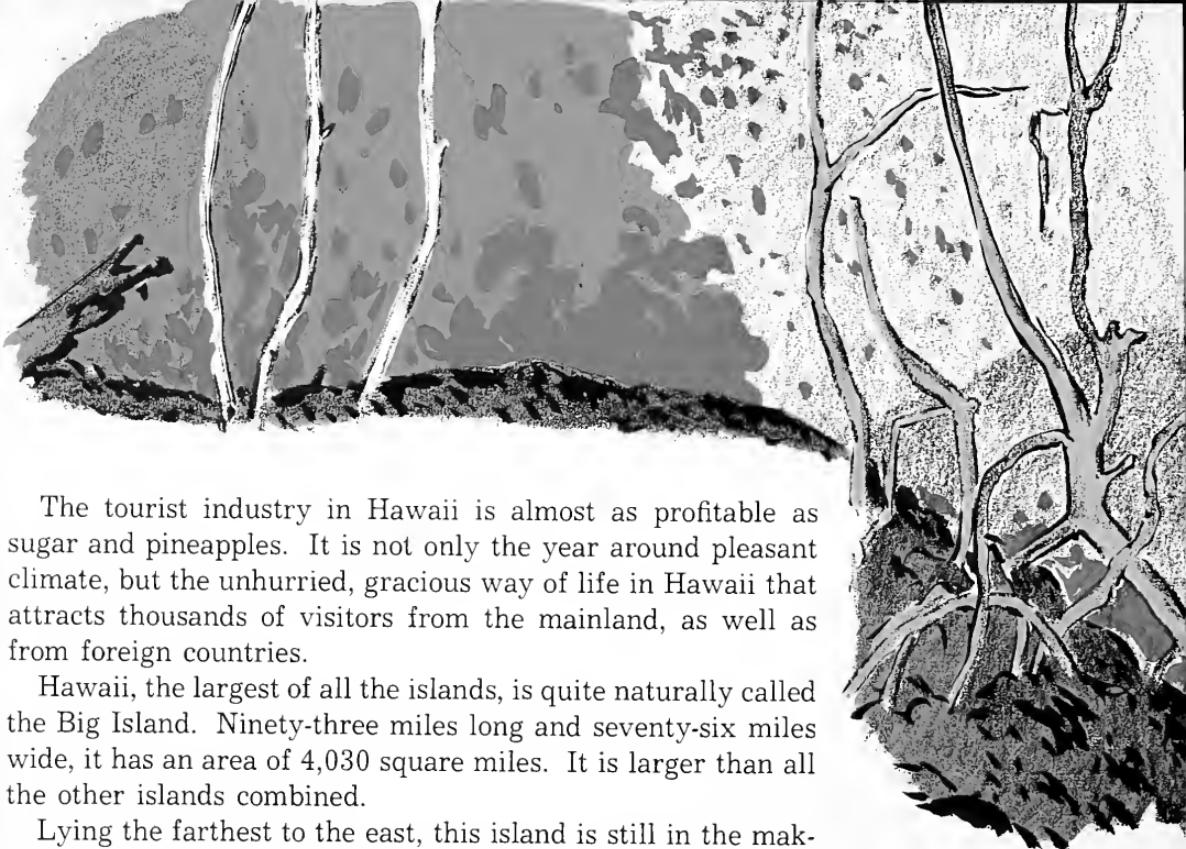
The coming of petroleum cut down the demand for whale oil, so this industry declined. Two other industries—sugar and pineapples—took its place and are still flourishing.



Captain Cook, back in 1778, had found the natives chewing sugar cane. The first real sugar, however, was produced in 1837 on the plantation of Ladd and Company on Kauai Island. Through the years, the sugar planters had to wage constant war against the many insect pests.

Scientific research, modern machinery, and the liberal use of chemical fertilizers are today making it possible to grow large crops of sugar in Hawaii aided by irrigation.

Captain John Kidwell, from Devonshire, England, founded the pineapple business on his plantation in Manoa Valley, near Honolulu, in the 1880's. Today, Hawaii produces eighty-five per cent of the world's supply of pineapples. This fruit has become one of the trademarks of the islands, along with the ukulele, the hula, the lei, and the surfboard.

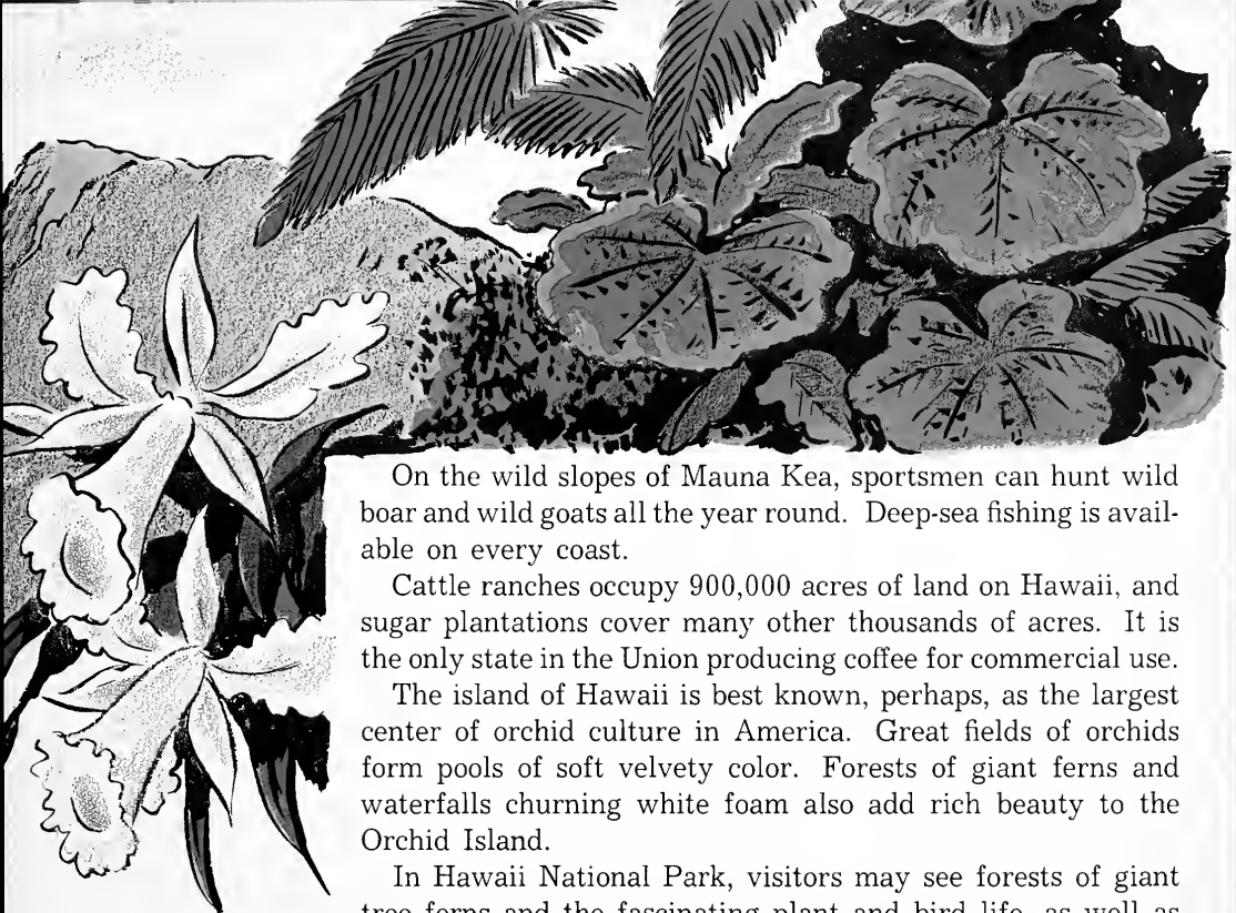


The tourist industry in Hawaii is almost as profitable as sugar and pineapples. It is not only the year around pleasant climate, but the unhurried, gracious way of life in Hawaii that attracts thousands of visitors from the mainland, as well as from foreign countries.

Hawaii, the largest of all the islands, is quite naturally called the Big Island. Ninety-three miles long and seventy-six miles wide, it has an area of 4,030 square miles. It is larger than all the other islands combined.

Lying the farthest to the east, this island is still in the making. Two large volcanoes—Mauna Loa and Kilauea—belch forth smoke, fire and lava from time to time. Mauna Kea, now quiet and often snow-capped, is the highest peak in the Pacific.

*ERUPTION OF
KILAUEA*

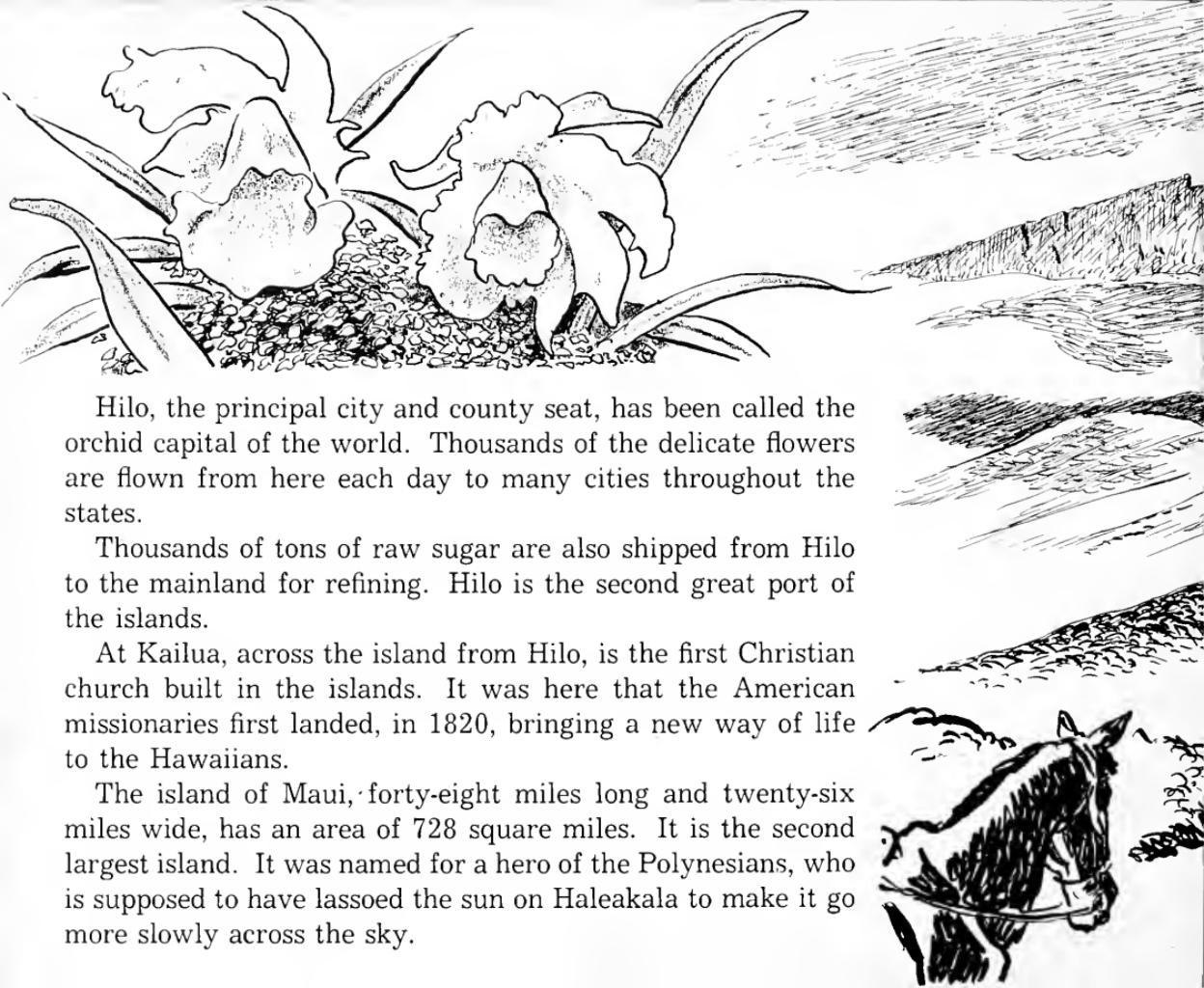


On the wild slopes of Mauna Kea, sportsmen can hunt wild boar and wild goats all the year round. Deep-sea fishing is available on every coast.

Cattle ranches occupy 900,000 acres of land on Hawaii, and sugar plantations cover many other thousands of acres. It is the only state in the Union producing coffee for commercial use.

The island of Hawaii is best known, perhaps, as the largest center of orchid culture in America. Great fields of orchids form pools of soft velvety color. Forests of giant ferns and waterfalls churning white foam also add rich beauty to the Orchid Island.

In Hawaii National Park, visitors may see forests of giant tree ferns and the fascinating plant and bird life, as well as a chain of craters showing the volcanic origin of the islands.



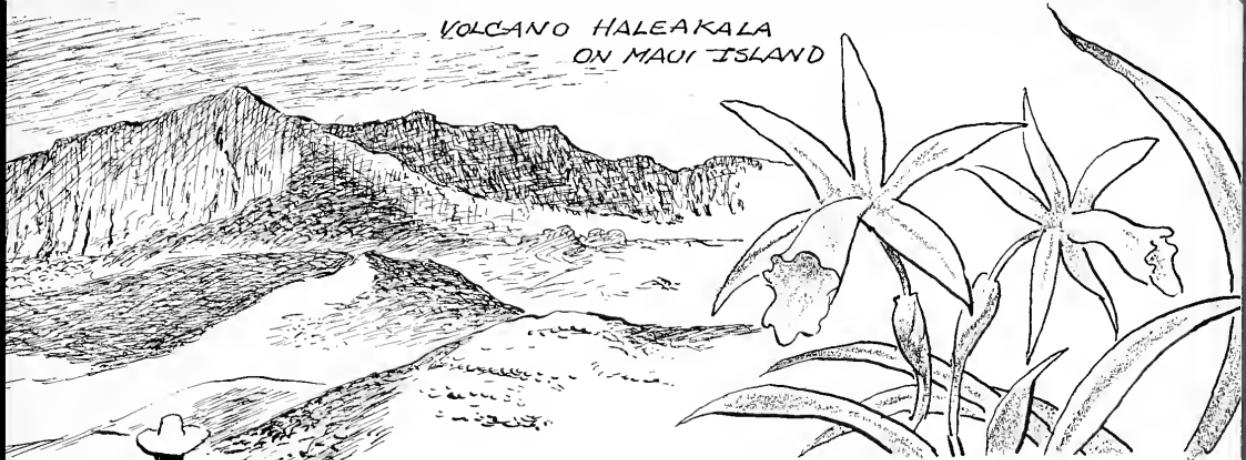
Hilo, the principal city and county seat, has been called the orchid capital of the world. Thousands of the delicate flowers are flown from here each day to many cities throughout the states.

Thousands of tons of raw sugar are also shipped from Hilo to the mainland for refining. Hilo is the second great port of the islands.

At Kailua, across the island from Hilo, is the first Christian church built in the islands. It was here that the American missionaries first landed, in 1820, bringing a new way of life to the Hawaiians.

The island of Maui, forty-eight miles long and twenty-six miles wide, has an area of 728 square miles. It is the second largest island. It was named for a hero of the Polynesians, who is supposed to have lassoed the sun on Haleakala to make it go more slowly across the sky.

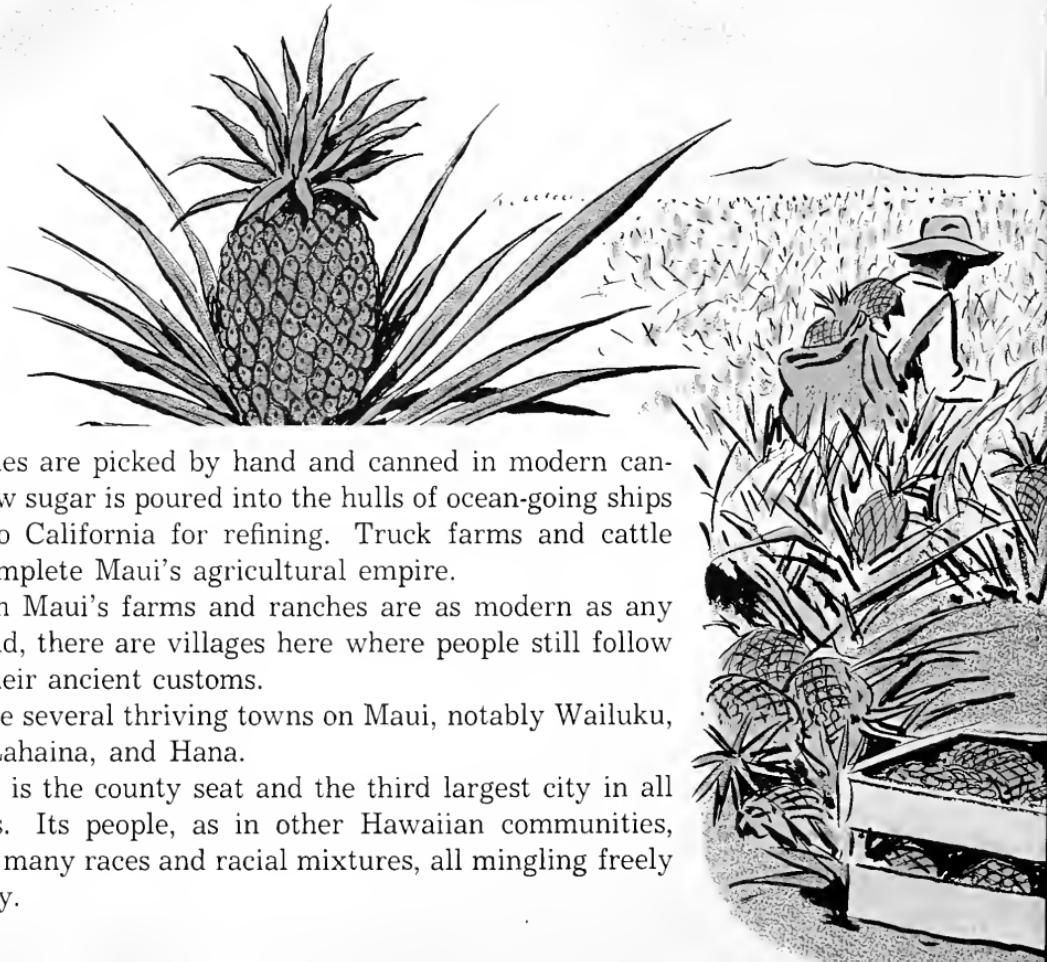
VOLCANO HALEAKALA
ON MAUI ISLAND



Haleakala (meaning House of the Sun) is the largest inactive volcano in the world, towering 10,032 feet above the sea. It is part of Hawaii National Park. The floor of the crater, 3,000 feet below the rim, measures twenty-five square miles in area. Visitors often like to ride horseback inside the crater, or stay in one of the three furnished cabins built inside Haleakala.

Maui had been nicknamed the Valley Island, because of the many deep green valleys cleft in the mountains. At the entrance to Iao valley, Kamehameha the Great fought the battle that won for him the control of the island of Maui.

Central Maui is a rich agricultural area with huge sugar and pineapple plantations. Deep wells and ditches from streams furnish water for irrigation.



Pineapples are picked by hand and canned in modern canneries. Raw sugar is poured into the hulls of ocean-going ships and sent to California for refining. Truck farms and cattle ranches complete Maui's agricultural empire.

Although Maui's farms and ranches are as modern as any in the world, there are villages here where people still follow a few of their ancient customs.

There are several thriving towns on Maui, notably Wailuku, Kahului, Lahaina, and Hana.

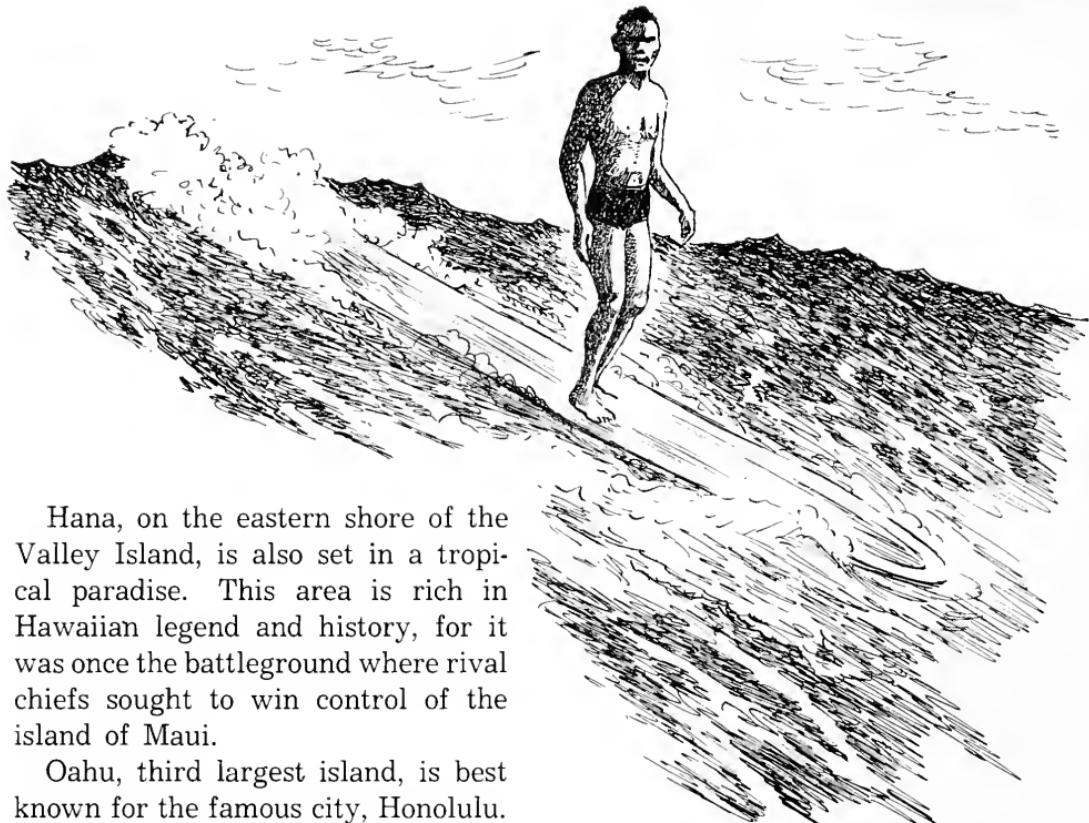
Wailuku is the county seat and the third largest city in all the islands. Its people, as in other Hawaiian communities, come from many races and racial mixtures, all mingling freely and happily.



Near by is Kahului, the chief port of Maui. As a result of careful planning, this city is expanding rapidly. Its new homes and shops, parks and playgrounds, have all been planned for beauty and comfort. For example, the streets have been laid out in such a way that the trade winds, which blow 95 per cent of the time, will reach every building.

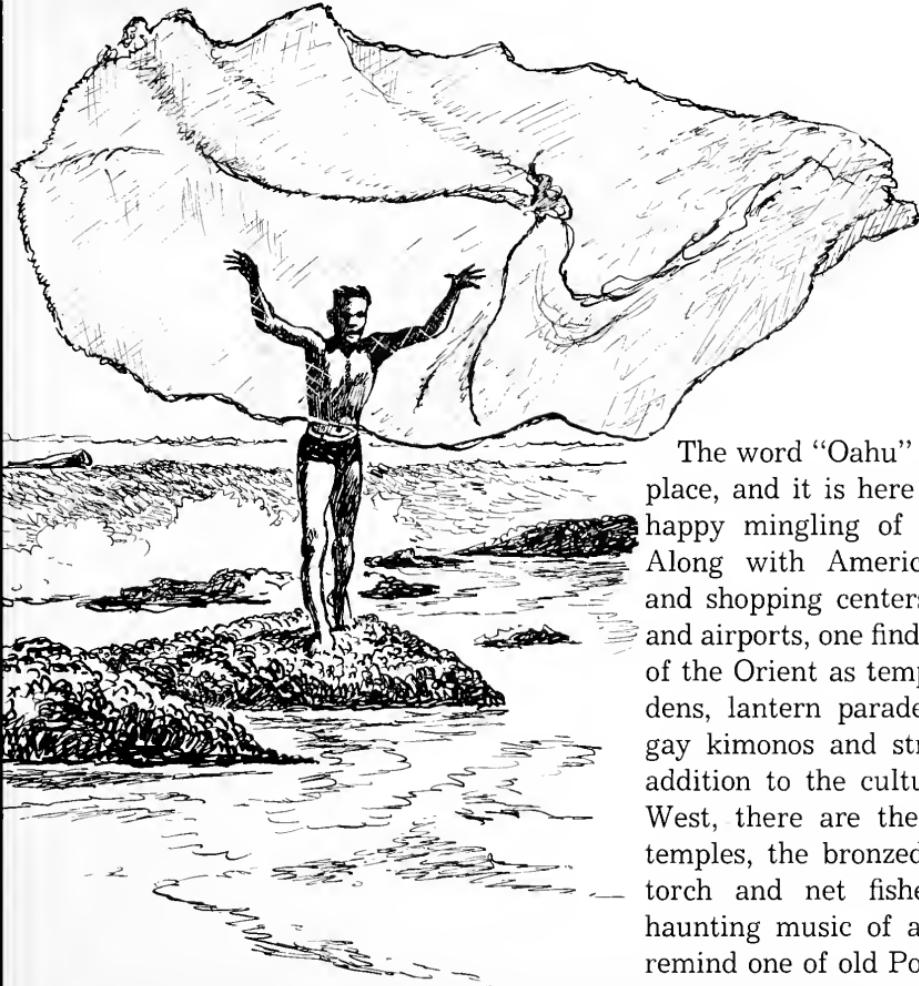


Lahaina, in a setting of tropical beauty on the western shore of Maui, was the second royal capital of the islands. The Lahainaluna School, built by missionaries in 1831, is the oldest American school west of the Rocky Mountains. The first building, of poles and grass, was later replaced by a stone building that is still standing. It was here that the first newspaper west of the Mississippi, "Ka Lama Hawaii," was published in 1834. In the center of the town is the largest banyan tree in Hawaii.

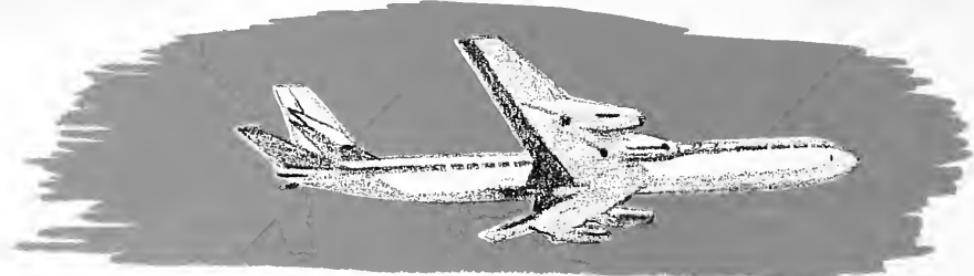


Hana, on the eastern shore of the Valley Island, is also set in a tropical paradise. This area is rich in Hawaiian legend and history, for it was once the battleground where rival chiefs sought to win control of the island of Maui.

Oahu, third largest island, is best known for the famous city, Honolulu. An area of 604 square miles is contained in this island, which is forty-four miles long and thirty miles wide.



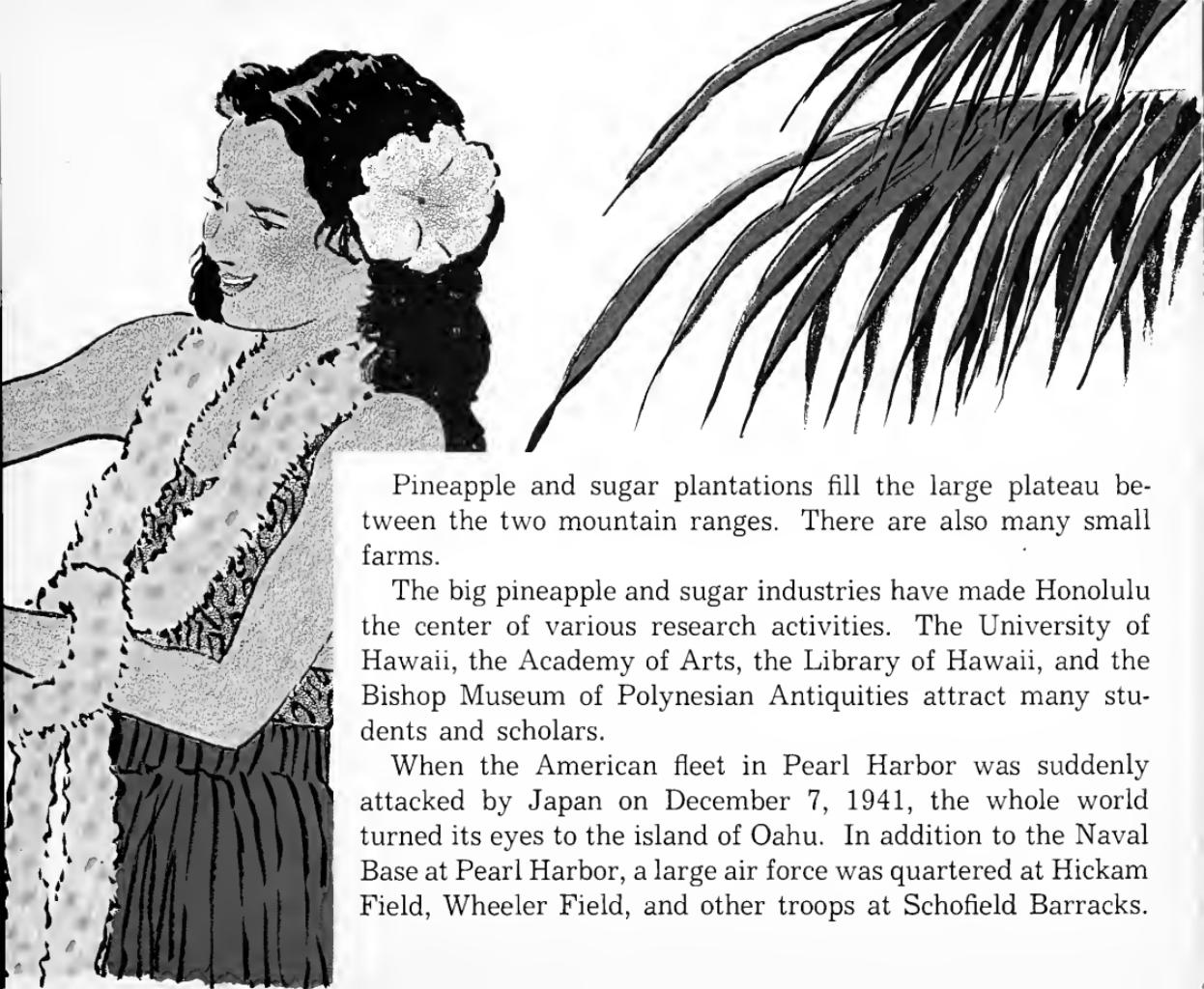
The word "Oahu" means gathering place, and it is here that one finds a happy mingling of East and West. Along with American-style schools and shopping centers, business firms and airports, one finds such reminders of the Orient as temples and tea gardens, lantern parades and pageants, gay kimonos and strange music. In addition to the cultures of East and West, there are the ruins of pagan temples, the bronzed surf-riders, the torch and net fishermen, and the haunting music of a distant land to remind one of old Polynesia.



Hawaii is called "The Aloha State." The word "Aloha" is an all-embracing Hawaiian word meaning hello or good-bye, as well as peace and kindness, warmth and love. The luxury passenger ships arriving in the great port of Honolulu are greeted by musicians and dancers, bidding a warm welcome to all who come ashore. Chains of orchids or carnations, called leis, are placed around the necks of incoming or departing guests.

Oahu is not only the political, cultural, and commercial center of Hawaii, it is also the transportation center of the world's largest ocean. Oahu is called the "Crossroads of the Pacific." For nearly two hundred years, ships going to and from the Orient, the South Pacific, and the South Sea Islands have called at Honolulu. Today, jetliners and other planes cover the same routes by air, thus making the Honolulu airport one of the busiest in America.





Pineapple and sugar plantations fill the large plateau between the two mountain ranges. There are also many small farms.

The big pineapple and sugar industries have made Honolulu the center of various research activities. The University of Hawaii, the Academy of Arts, the Library of Hawaii, and the Bishop Museum of Polynesian Antiquities attract many students and scholars.

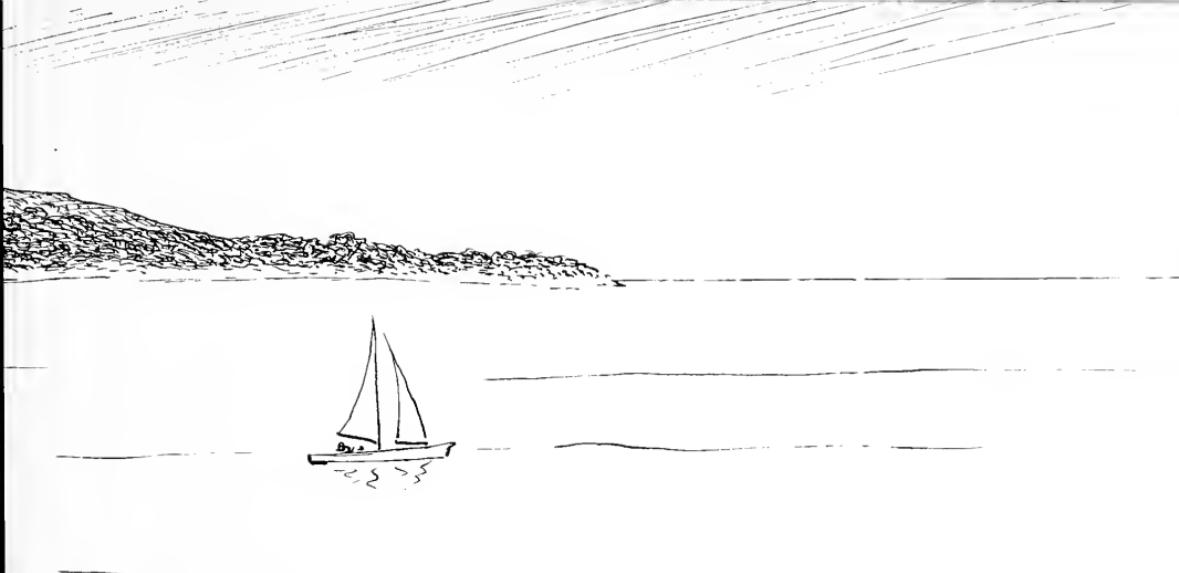
When the American fleet in Pearl Harbor was suddenly attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, the whole world turned its eyes to the island of Oahu. In addition to the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, a large air force was quartered at Hickam Field, Wheeler Field, and other troops at Schofield Barracks.



Overlooking the city is the beautiful Punchbowl, the grass-covered crater of a long-dead volcano. Here is located the Pacific National Memorial Cemetery.

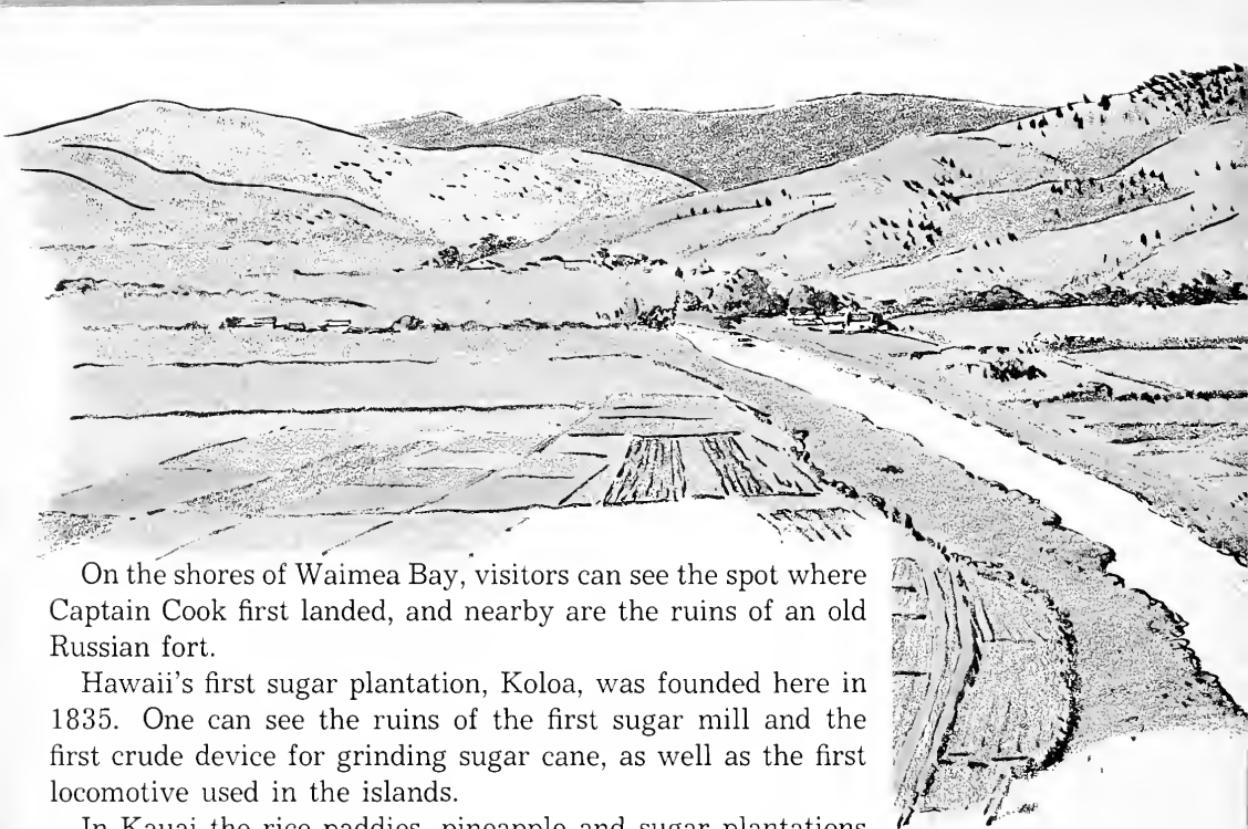
Long before the days of Pearl Harbor, the tropical beauty of Waikiki Beach was world famous. Stretching for a golden, curving mile from the jutting point of Diamond Head, this beach is a happy playground for swimmers, surf-riders, and sun-bathers. It is said that the Hawaiian kings introduced the sport of surf-riding, which in turn led to today's popular water-skiing.





Kauai, the Garden Island, is nearly as large as Oahu, with an area of 555 square miles. It is thirty-three miles long and twenty-five miles wide. Its deep colorful canyons and broad golden beaches make Kauai the beauty queen of the entire Hawaiian group.

Besides natural beauty, Kauai is rich in history. Clear traces of the Menehunes, early inhabitants of Hawaii, are found on this island. According to legend, they were pixies who performed great feats with amazing speed. Actually they were the common people who worked for their chiefs.

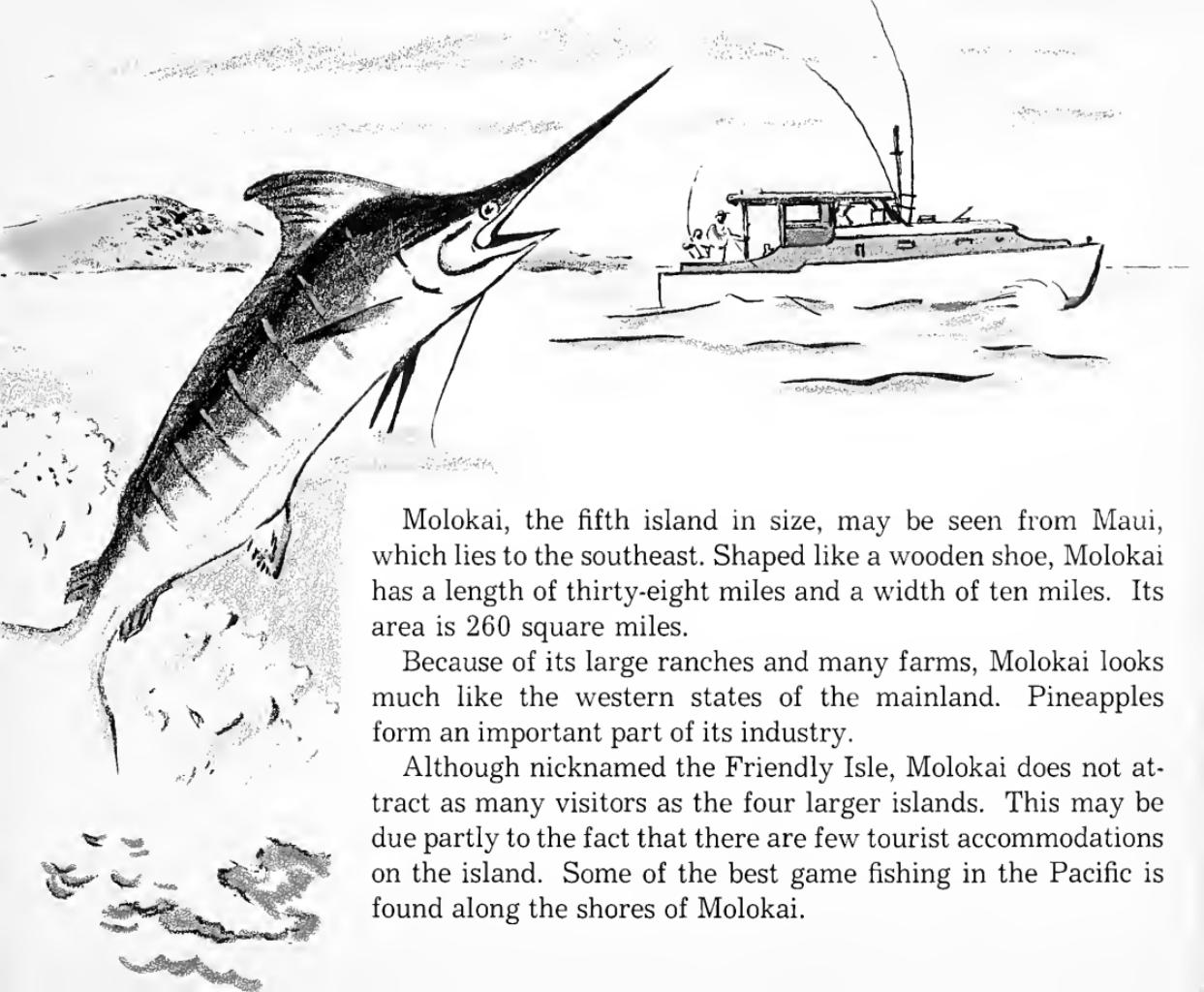


On the shores of Waimea Bay, visitors can see the spot where Captain Cook first landed, and nearby are the ruins of an old Russian fort.

Hawaii's first sugar plantation, Koloa, was founded here in 1835. One can see the ruins of the first sugar mill and the first crude device for grinding sugar cane, as well as the first locomotive used in the islands.

In Kauai the rice paddies, pineapple and sugar plantations are bordered by silver rivers fed by lovely waterfalls. Lihue, the county seat and principal city, is on the western side of the island.

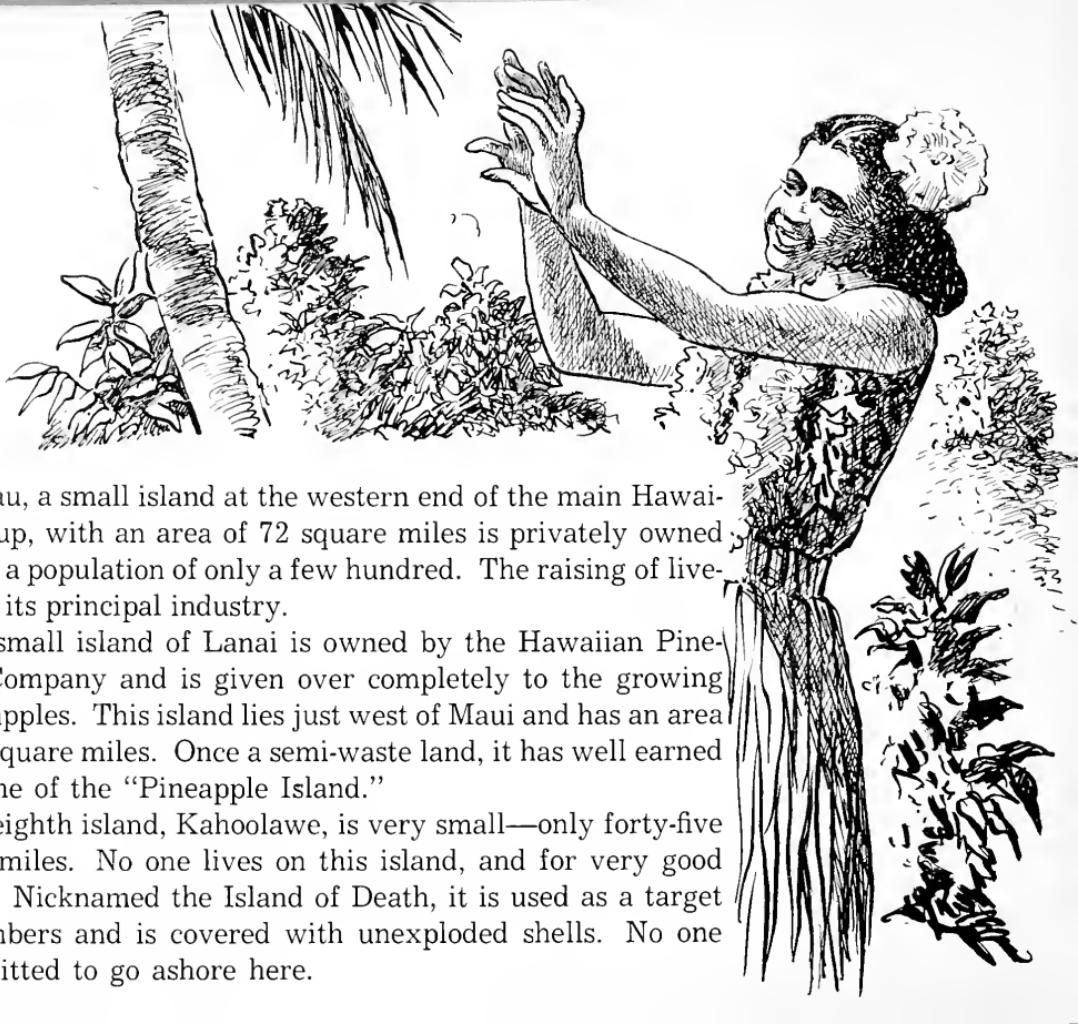
RICE PADDIES



Molokai, the fifth island in size, may be seen from Maui, which lies to the southeast. Shaped like a wooden shoe, Molokai has a length of thirty-eight miles and a width of ten miles. Its area is 260 square miles.

Because of its large ranches and many farms, Molokai looks much like the western states of the mainland. Pineapples form an important part of its industry.

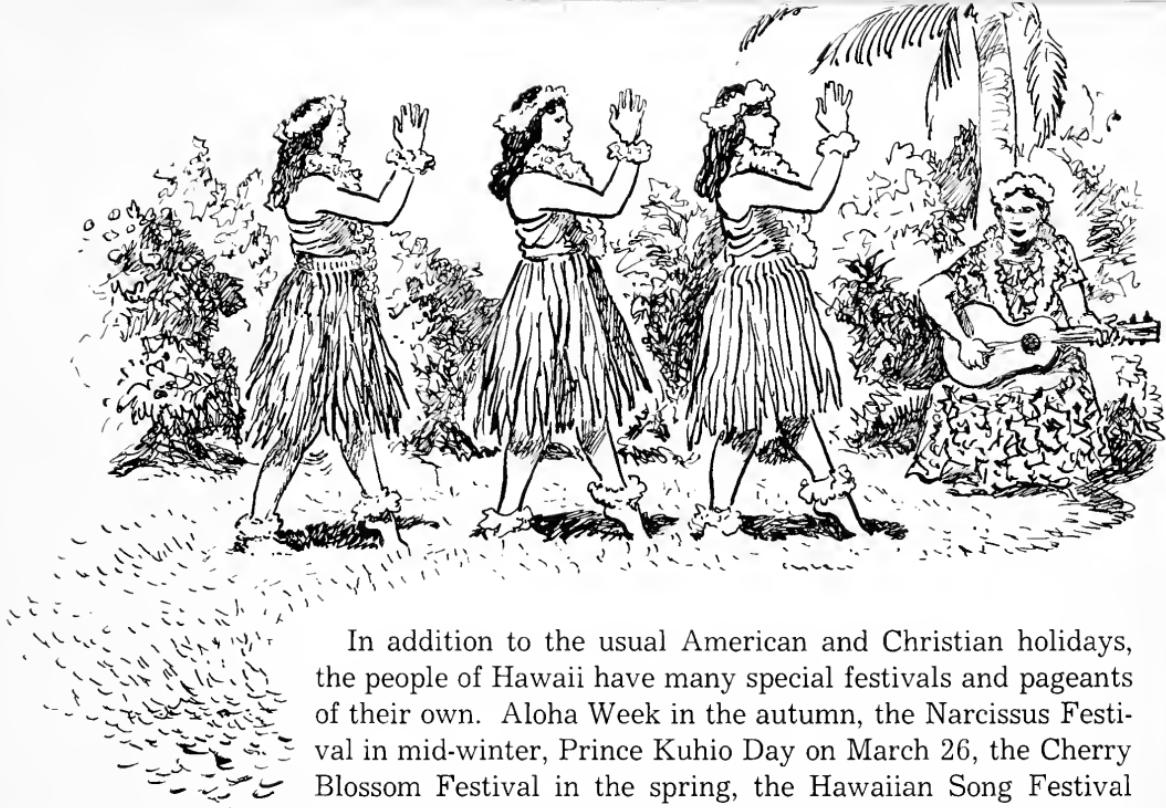
Although nicknamed the Friendly Isle, Molokai does not attract as many visitors as the four larger islands. This may be due partly to the fact that there are few tourist accommodations on the island. Some of the best game fishing in the Pacific is found along the shores of Molokai.



Niihau, a small island at the western end of the main Hawaiian group, with an area of 72 square miles is privately owned and has a population of only a few hundred. The raising of livestock is its principal industry.

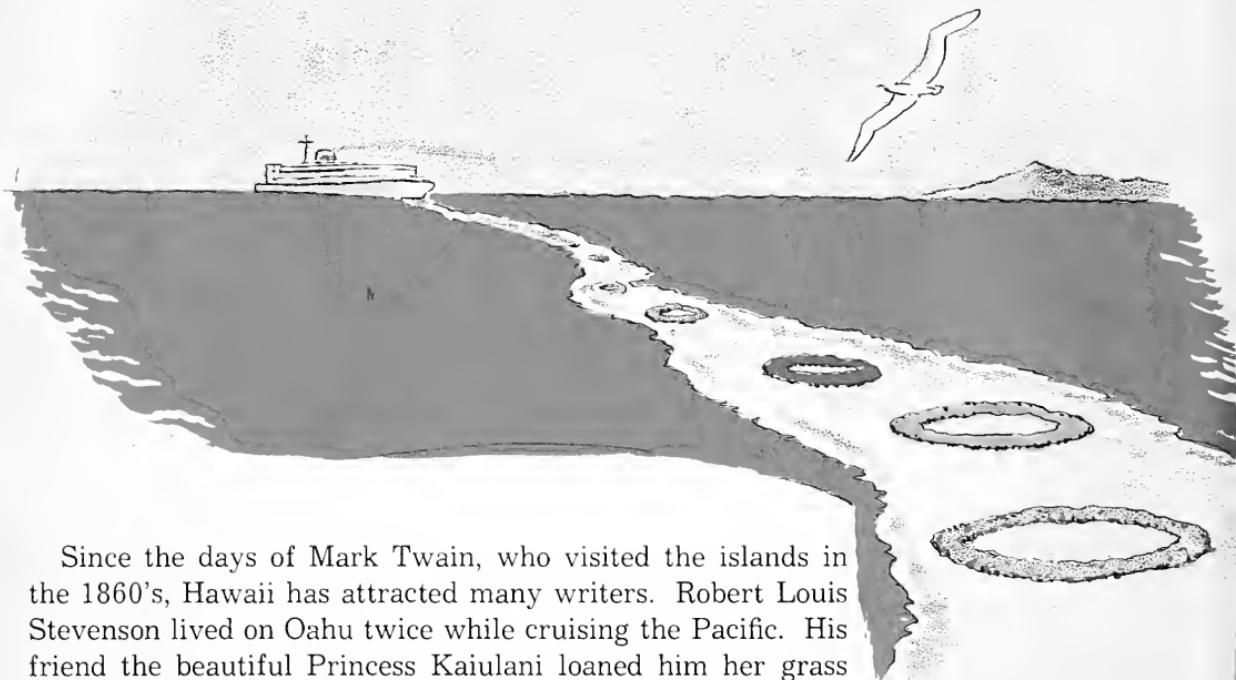
The small island of Lanai is owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company and is given over completely to the growing of pineapples. This island lies just west of Maui and has an area of 141 square miles. Once a semi-waste land, it has well earned the name of the "Pineapple Island."

The eighth island, Kahoolawe, is very small—only forty-five square miles. No one lives on this island, and for very good reason. Nicknamed the Island of Death, it is used as a target for bombers and is covered with unexploded shells. No one is permitted to go ashore here.



HULA DANCERS

In addition to the usual American and Christian holidays, the people of Hawaii have many special festivals and pageants of their own. Aloha Week in the autumn, the Narcissus Festival in mid-winter, Prince Kuhio Day on March 26, the Cherry Blossom Festival in the spring, the Hawaiian Song Festival in mid-May, Kamehameha Day on June 11, and the Hula Festival for four Sundays in August is observed with appropriate music, dances, and feasting. Each hula dance tells a story, and the hands move in graceful patterns to express definite ideas.



Since the days of Mark Twain, who visited the islands in the 1860's, Hawaii has attracted many writers. Robert Louis Stevenson lived on Oahu twice while cruising the Pacific. His friend the beautiful Princess Kaiulani loaned him her grass house as a studio in which to work.

Hawaii, always beautiful and ever smiling in friendly welcome, Aloha . . . farewell.



